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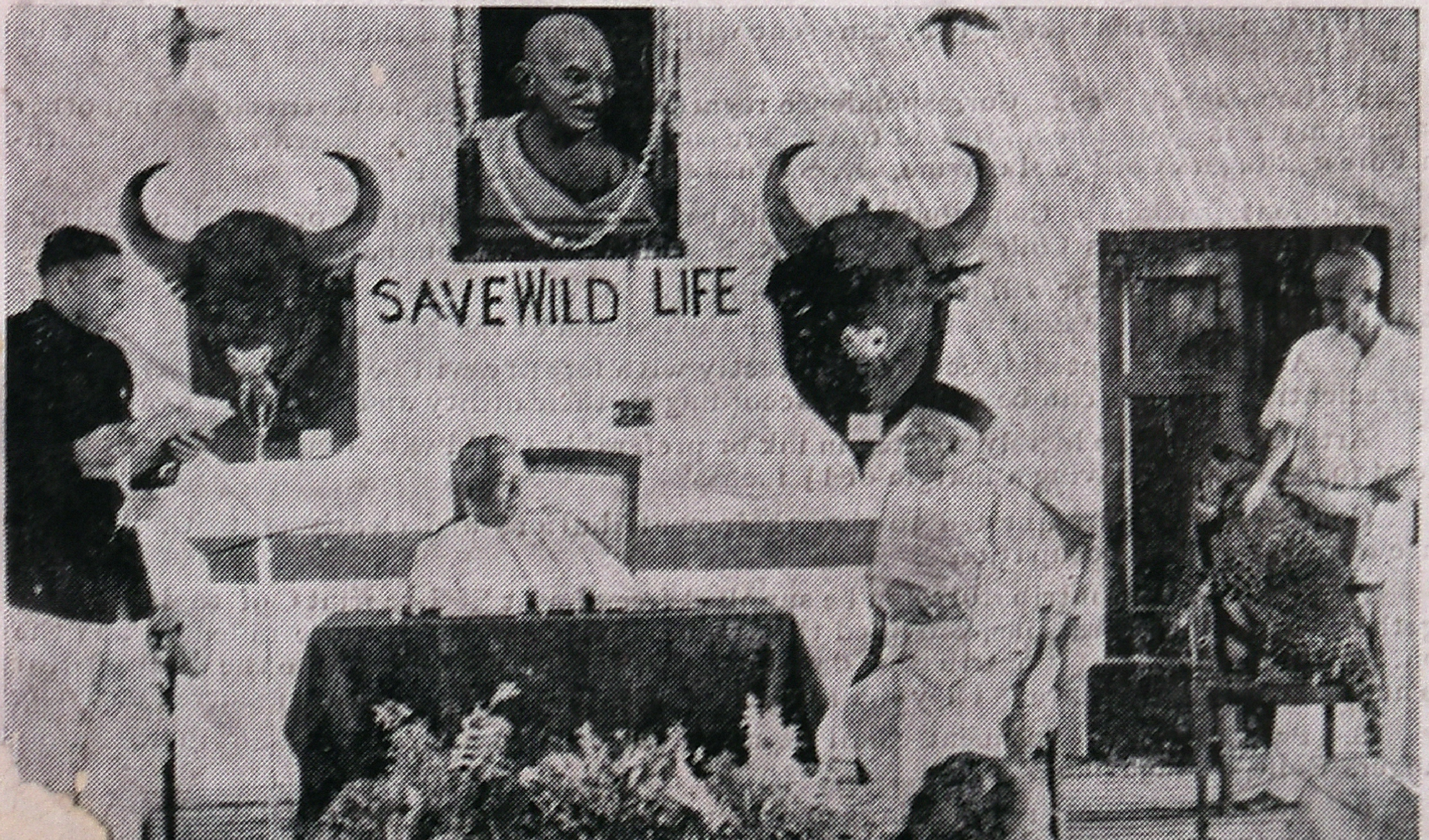
CM-81 The Southern Forest Rangers College Magazine
Vol.34 No 1-1958

The Southern Forest Rangers College Magazine



OCTOBER 1955 No. 4.

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The Southern Forest Rangers College Magazine.

Quarterly Journal of Forestry, Shikar and Travel.

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2. **Subscriptions :** For Officers drawing a Salary Rs. 100/- and above 6-0-0 per annum.
,, ,, Less than Rs. 100/-, 4—0—0 per annum.

The Editorial Board is authorised to revise the rate of subscription from time to time. The subscription should be sent in advance or paid by Banker's Order system, to the Vice-President & Treasurer or the Business Superintendent.

Ordinarily the Business Superintendent will inform the members three months before the expiry of the subscription. If no intimation is received by him regarding continuation or otherwise of the membership before the actual expiry of the subscription, the next issue will be sent by V.P.P. In the sum to be thus recovered will be included all arrears due.

It is expected that the V.P.P. thus sent will be honoured and the Magazine will not be put to a loss.

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4. **Contributions :** Contributions should be sent to the Principal or the Hon. Editor, Southern Forest Rangers College Magazine, R. S. Puram P. O., Coimbatore.

5. The Hon. Editor will not be responsible for the opinions expressed in papers other than the Editorial. The Editorial need not be the opinion of the Editorial Board.

6. Articles connected directly or indirectly with forestry will be accepted. Articles on other scientific subjects can be considered according to their utility and the space available

Articles should be legibly written in ink or preferably typed with double spacing, on one side of foolscap page leaving a margin of 1½ inches.

Contributors are requested to sign their contributions and clearly state their name, place of residence and occupation.

7. **Reprints :** Contributors can be supplied free of cost SIX reprints of their article, together with any illustrations, provided the articles are two pages or more in length and the Hon. Editor is informed. Contributors desiring extra copies should intimate the Hon. Editor the number of copies required. They shall be charged the actual expenditure incurred on them.

8. **Payment :** No payment shall be made for contributions to the Southern Forest Rangers College Magazine.

9. **Free Membership :** The Magazine offers free membership for ONE YEAR ONLY, to any contributor, other than the students of the Southern Forest Rangers College, who contributes the largest number of acceptable articles to the Southern Forest Rangers College Magazine.

10 **Prizes :** Following prizes shall be awarded annually to the students of the Southern Forest Rangers College :

(a for the best article, adjudged by a special committee constituted for this purpose published that year in the Magazine.

(b) for the largest number of articles accepted for publication in the Magazine that year

The special Committee shall compose of :

(i) The President, F. R. I. & Colleges, Dehra Dun, (ii) The Principal, Southern Forest Rangers College, Coimbatore and (iii) The Hon. Editor; Southern Forest Rangers College Magazine.

Vol. 31 No. 4.

THE
Southern Forest Rangers College Magazine.

OCTOBER 1955.

Published Quarterly.

N. B:— Contributors are requested to send in their contributions written legibly in ink on one side of the paper only or in type-script.

EDITORIAL.

The Convocation address this year was delivered by no less a distinguished person than Shri Chandulal M. Trivedi, I. C. S., Governor of Andhra. In his inspiring address which is appearing elsewhere in this issue, Shri Chandulal M. Trivedi, spoke at length with vividity about the destructive as well as the devastating effects of denudation in the various States of India. The problem of "Shifting Cultivation" he opined, could be solved by educating the poor aboriginals by passive methods and not by passing mere acts of Legislation. The outgoing students were advised to show a selfless sacrificing spirit in their duties and uphold the rich traditions of Mother India by rising up to the highest traditions of public conduct. We are sure that the inspiring words of this distinguished and able administrator will be ringing in the ears of many a forester never to be forgotten.

Vanamahotsava: 'Vanamahotsava' was inaugurated on 1—7—55 by Shri M. R. Bhide, I. C. S., Joint Secretary to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India by planting a *Peltophorum ferrugineum* seedling. He was followed by other distinguished visitors, President of the Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun, Director of Forest Education, Dehra Dun, Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras and the Conservators of Forests, Madras State. The Officers of the Forest College and the ladies and children present also participated in the 'Vanamahotsava'.

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Wild Life Day: The 'WILD LIFE DAY' synchronised with the formation of the "Wild Life Club" of the College and was inaugurated by Shri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture, Government of Madras on 7th July, 1955. The Principal in his welcome address advocated the creation of *zoos* and *childrens parks* in the major towns of the country at least.

Shri M. Bhaktavatsalam in his address lucidly brought out the evil offects and loss to the nation if the disappearance of wild life is brought about by the ruthless action of men, It was pointed out that augmentation of the sanctuaries with new and rare species would bring about beneficial results.

Independence Day: The advent of the ninth year of Independence was celebrated with subdued gaiety and jubiliation.

We recall with pride the eight years of trials and tribulations through which our people have traversed as a nation that has discovered its freedom, our hearts are full with the sense of achievement at the phenomenal progress our country has registered, that makes us. all the more conscious of the rosponsibility we, FORESTERS have in the task of building up a new and great India.

Life, it is said is made up of arrivals and departures. The arrivals are full of excitement and sorrow mark our departures. But in these lie the changing life.

Editorial Board: We take this opportunity to thank on behalf of one and all Sarvashri P. V. Joseph, K. R. Ramanathan, M. Kumarachandran of the 1953-55 Rangers Class and Shri N. Nagalingam of the Regional Foresters School class for their invaluable service rendered while they were in the Editorial Board. I hope they would continue to have a lively interest in the magazine and contribute articles on and often so that we may also share their practical experiences.

New Entrants: We heartily welcome the new entrants and wish them a very happy and enjoyable stay.

We wish the outgoing students every success and we are confident that they will uphold the finest traditions of this mighty citadel of learning.

EDITOR.

Convocation and Vana-mahotsava at The Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.

The Convocation of the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore, was held at 9 A. M. on Thursday the 30th June 1955. It marked a historic occasion in that with effect from the next day, the 1st of July, 1955, the name of the College was to be changed to Southern Forest Rangers College, forestalling its becoming a centrally administered institution on long term basis. It was indeed a privilege to have had amongst us Shri Chandulal M. Trivedi, I. C. S., Governor of Andhra, presiding and delivering the Convocation Address. Amongst other distinguished guests present were Shri S. K. Basu, I. F. S., Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, Shri K. L. Aggarwal, I. F. S., President, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun, Shri P. D. Stracey, I. F. S. Director of Forest Education, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun, Shri C. A. R. Bhadran, I. F. S., Deputy Inspector - General of Forests, and other senior forest personnel. Shri M. R. Bhide, I. C. S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Agri), was also present on the occasion.

On arrival Shri Chandulal M. Trivedi, I. C. S., Governor of Andhra was received by Shri K. L. Aggarwal, I. F. S., President, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, and Shri P. D. Stracey, I. F. S., Director of Forest Education, Forest Research Institute and Colleges. He was then introduced to Shri S. K. Basu, I. F. S., Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, and Shri C. A. R. Bhadran, I. F. S., Deputy Inspector General of Forests and Principal, Madras Forest College. The Governor then inspected the Guard of Honour very smartly presented by the Rangers and Foresters.

The guests proceeded in procession to the dais led by Shri P. D. Stracey, I. F. S., Director of Forest Education, followed by the presiding officer, his A. D. C., Shri M. R. Bhide, I. C. S., Shri K. L. Aggarwal, I. F. S., and others. When they were seated Shri K. L. Aggarwal, I. F. S., President, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, opened the proceedings by welcoming the guests as follows:

Welcome Address by Shri K. L. Aggarwal, I. F. S., President, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun, at the Convocation of the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore, on 30—6—1955,

Shri Trivedi, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In opening the proceedings this morning I have very great pleasure in extending to all the ladies and gentlemen who are present here to-day a most cordial welcome. To you, Sir, we are specially grateful for so kindly agreeing to preside at this function and to deliver the convocation address amidst your numerous preoccupations. I can assure you, Sir, that your presence here would give all those who are passing out to-day encouragement in the onerous and strenuous duties that lie ahead of them.

Not only does the proper management of the valuable forest estate call for the highest technical and scientific training but such training is of the greatest national importance. This is so not only because forests form a most valuable national asset but also because the beneful effects of the misuse of land spread far beyond the boundaries of a State and devastate wide stretches of agricultural land through floods and erosion. The Government of India have recognized the importance of forestry education and have taken on themselves this task for the entire country both for manning the superior service posts as also for the posts of forest rangers.

It was in pursuance of this policy that the Government of India took over charge of the Madras Forest College in July 1948. Since then the College has been re-equipped and several other improvements have been effected. At this College, forest rangers for the southern region of the country are being trained whereas training for rangers for the northern region is being undertaken at Dehra Dun.

A Regional Foresters' School was also opened at this (Coimbatore) College in 1952 for training foresters for Madras, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and Andhra. Coimbatore is happily situated for such a training. It has within its easy reach all types of forests. The West Coast with its innumerable number of saw mills, match and plywood industry and forest depots forms an important centre of training. The dry sandal and fuel forests of South India, the deciduous teak forests and plantations, the tropical evergreens of the western ghats and the montane temperate forests of Nilgiris are all within easy reach of Coimbatore, providing very extensive field for training on Forestry. Besides, the existence of the Agricultural College and Research Institute nearby at Coimbatore and the State Silviculturist at Ootacamund may be mentioned as certain factors to influence Coimbatore to bid fair as an important Regional Centre for Forestry training for Central and South India.

I have no doubt that with the increasing role that forestry and forests are bound to play in the development of our country and the large expansion envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan the Colleges here and at Dehra Dun will play an even more outstanding role. Land tenure has changed beyond recognition and with the abolition of zamindari extensive areas of forests have reverted to State Forest Departments in many States. For the proper management of these areas increasing demands have been made on the Colleges for training of personnel which we have been trying our best to meet with the limitations placed upon us in respect of the services of the requisite type of staff being made available to us.

Forestry is a long term enterprise unlike agriculture and forest crops reach maturity in periods extending over decades and often exceeding a century. It would be easy to see that if forests are to produce a sustained yield which must form the very foundation of sound forestry practice - their management must be in the hands of highly trained personnel aided by intensive and continuing research.

The Forests of India, it must be recognized, have been demarcated, reserved, protected, managed and developed to their present high pitch of officers trained by or under the guidance of Dehra Dun including of course, the contributions made in this respect by the Coimbatore College which even when it was run by the Madras Government was a replica of the Rangers College at Dehra Dun and was bound to it by the closest professional ties and was essentially a provincial branch of that Central College.

With the departure of the old European officers and early retirement of the last remnants of the foreign trained Indian officers the future personnel will consist exclusively of officers and rangers trained at the Colleges at Dehra Dun and Coimbatore. This fact imposes on the Forest Research Institute and Colleges at Dehra Dun and Coimbatore an extremely arduous responsibility and hence greater necessity of securing for our colleges the right type of forest officers with sufficient experience and outstanding ability. In this respect unfortunately our difficulties are indeed great. As senior officers are retiring leaving a big gap it is becoming increasingly difficult to secure the services of acceptable forest officer with sufficient field experience from the States for deputation to the Forest Research Institue and Colleges as officers with 10 years or so of service are becoming due for service to administrative rank in their own States. As it is, for the Rangers College at Dehra Dun we are at present short of two officers and we have also not yet been able to get the services of a suitable officer as head of the officers college. Under the circumstances we cannot even think of increasing the number of classes to meet the present increased demand for seats - and have to be content by increasing the number of students per class to 35 or even 40.

It may be noted that the meaning of forestry has become enlarged so as to include not only growing of trees outside reserved and protected forests, but also the management of all wild vegetation regardless of its legal status. In discharging these enlarged duties, new problems of ecology, silviculture and protection have naturally arisen for which solutions have to be found through planned and sustained research. The increasing role of ecology has been recognized by the proposal to form the Council of Ecological Research at the Centre on the lines of the Council of Agricultural Research and it is hoped that Government sanction to this would be received at an early date. The syllabus has been enlarged to include several extra curricular activities to meet the changing needs of the times.

It is fortunate that the old notion that woodlands are a reserve of land for the progressive extension of cultivation has largely been abandoned. With the establishment of the Board of Forestry and its Advisory Body, the Centre in collaboration and with the active support of the States has succeeded in bringing forestry to the foreground. The annual Vana Mahotsavas have done further to make even the villager and the general public forest-minded.

The holding of the IV World Forestry Congress at Dehra Dun during December 1954 brought Indian forestry on the map of the world and also helped to popularise interest in forestry and forest education amongst our own countrymen.

Recently the Board of Forestry which is a body at ministerial level held its third meeting for the first time outside Dehra Dun not far from here at Ootacamund in the month of May and gave further impetus to the solution of our forestry problems.

Our country took a lead on all other countries of the world in enunciating a comprehensive National Forest Policy. Popular support is, however, necessary in implementing this policy especially in our new democratic set up. The main problem facing Indian forestry is thus to win popular interest and public cooperation. It is a happy augury that good progress is being made in this direction as well and that with the awakening that has come with the political freedom of the country there has been increasing recognition of the great role that forests play in the economy and well being of our country. In this respect the Colleges here and at Dehra Dun are doing their best in that the forestry students are taught not only how to manage forests but also how to conduct themselves as trustees of the nations' forests in relation to the public.

Today's Convocation marks a historic occasion in that with effect from tomorrow, the 1st of July 1955, the name of the College is to be changed from Madras Forest College to "Southern Forest Rangers College". This, in a sense, marks the final coming of age of this institution as an All India training centre, though it has always trained students of neighbouring States even when it was run by the Madras Government. Moreover, the decision has recently been taken to permanently transfer the College property to the centre on a long lease, thus ratifying the arrangement arrived at in 1948 when the institution was taken over by the Government of India.

Before I conclude and ask the Director of Forest Education to present his report I should like to congratulate the outgoing students and wish them all happiness and the very best of luck in the careers they are embarking on. I have no doubt that their future service will reflect nothing but credit to the college which has trained them and that many of them will rise to positions of higher responsibility. I will now ask the Director of Forest Education to present his report.

Annual Report on the Working of the Ranger Courses of Madras Forest College and Forester Course at Regional Foresters School at Coimbatore, during 1954–55 by Shri. P. D. Stracey, I. F. S., Director of Forest Education, Fotest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the report on the working of the Madras Forest College for the period 1953–55 and of the Regional Foresters Training School for the year 1954–55.

During the period under review the strength was 34 students in the Senior and 38 in the Junior Ranger Classes, and 21 in the Foresters Class. The total number of Rangers trained at this institution from 1912 to 1955, with a break of 5 years from 1939 to 1945 when the College was closed, comes to 994, and from the Foresters School 65, including those passing out today.

Admissions of Ranger students to the College are confined to nominees of State Governments and students from neighbouring countries, like Ceylon. In recent years Rangers from the African colonies are also being trained. Foresters are normally deputed from neighbouring States which do not have training facilities of their own.

The course of studies includes lectures and practical work at headquarters in forestry and allied subjects, combined with tours in adjoining areas to study different types of forests and their management. Instruction covers lectures and demonstrations in soil conservation, land management, farm forestry, and other allied subjects which have assumed importance to-day.

Tours and field work were in keeping with the essentially practical nature of a Forester's duties. The Ranger students visited the forests of Madras, Mysore, Coorg, Hyderabad, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh, while the Foresters' training was confined to Madras State.

A 3 weeks course in *Field Engineering* and Weapon Training at the H. Q. Corps of Engineers at Bangalore was undergone by the Ranger students, and a course of musketry training was undergone by the Foresters at the Police Recruits School at Coimbatore.

Our thanks are due to the Forest Officers who assisted on our tours, to the Commandant of the H. Q. Corps of Engineers and the District Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore for the Engineering and Weapon Training given to our students, and to the Railways and other transport agencies for their help and cooperation in arranging for the tours.

Physical training and games are compulsory and play an important part in the life of the students at this institution, sound health and endurance being essential for the efficient discharge of a Forest Officer's duties.

We are grateful to Mr. Kurup, Retired Judge of Coimbatore, for donating a prize, as in previous years, for the most healthy and physically fit student.

The Annual Athletic Sports were held during November when the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras presided. The annual Marathon Race over 7 miles and the swimming test for the Senior students were held as usual.

Common Messes continued to be run for both Rangers and Foresters under the management of the students themselves.

Extra-curricular activities included a course of first-aid lectures for the Seniors, successful students being awarded the St. John Ambulance Association certificates. Visits to Wild Life sanctuaries in Madras, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin States, and lectures in Wild Life Preservation, animal husbandry and artificial insemination, silage making, and pisciculture were arranged. Mr. Dawkins of the Uganda Forest Service also addressed the students on his visit to India for the World Forestry Congress in December 1954.

The Students Library and Literary Club continued to expand its activities, and under its auspices educational films were obtained on loan from various Information Services, the Burma Shell organisation, the Forest Research Institute and Colleges, the F. A. O., and from the World Forestry Congress and shown to the students.

The Students Club and the Dramatic Club were also active during the year under report.

The College Magazine continued to be published as a quarterly issue and the latest issue to coincide with this Convocation has been devoted to "Indian Bamboos".

Buildings in the College Estate continued to be maintained by the C. P. W. D. Certain improvements are necessary and it is confident that these will be made in due course. The intensive tree planting by the students in the grounds of the Estate was, as in past years, continued. This work has been a most valuable contribution to the improvement of the property, while giving the students practical experience in tree-planting and maintenance.

The Gass Forest Museum contributed a number of exhibits to the Forestry Exhibition held at Dehra Dun during World Forestry Congress. Certain new exhibits such as models of an aerial ropeway, a water-power saw mill, a tiger-block and of a Khedda operation, a number of historrical weapons and a magnificient pair of elephant tusks presented by the Government of Madras, were added during the year.

There was no change in the *Staff* of the two institutions during the year.

Papers in the Examinations were, as usual, set by senior forest officers from States, the Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun, the Agricultural College and the P.W.D. and we are grateful to them for undertaking this work. The students were as usual assessed for work on tours and for practical field work.

Improvements in the standard of training and in the quality of the Foresters turned out of the Forest Colleges has, for sometime, occupied the attention of the authorities. Certain minor changes have been introduced in the methods of instruction and the results of these will be watched with interest. In addition, the House System has been introduced and Houses have been named after distinguished Forest Officers. It is hoped that this system will encourage *espirit de corps* and team work in both curricular and extra-curricular activities of the students.

A change in the commencement of the *Academic year* of the Forest College from July to October or November has been decided upon and will be introduced with effect from 1956.

In conclusion and before concluding and calling upon the Principal to announce the results of Rangers and Foresters, I should like to address a few words to the out going students.

Your real work in the forests begins from the day you leave this institution. Hard work lies ahead of you. With a spirit of self-discipline, good conduct, public spirit, honesty and integrity and straight-forwardness, in your dealings, I am confident you will be worthy successors of the generation of eminent Foresters of the past who worked so hard in building up and strengthening the forest edifice in India. You go from here charged with the sacred duty and responsibility of honouring these obligations to the fullest in your future life and career. I wish you good luck.

I will, now ask the Principal, Madras Forest College, to read their report.

Shri Y. M. L. Sharma, M. Sc., A. I. F. C., Principal, Madras Forest College, then announced the results of the examinations as under:—

1953–55 Rangers Course.

Final Results.

In order of merits.

Honours.

1. C. Chandrasekaran (Madras)

Higher Standard.

2. G. Gopalakrishna Reddy (Hyderabad)
3. K. Sreeramulu (Andhra)
4. K. R. Ramanathan (Madras)
5. M. Kumarachandran (Ceylon)
6. M. S. Vernekar (Bombay)
7. T. Gnanavelu (Madras)
8. W. J. J. Mather (Ceylon)
9. P. V. Joseph (Ceylon)
10. S R. Biswas (Tripura)
11. M. Narasimha Rao (Andhra)
12. K. C. Doraiswamy (Madras)
13. P. R. Gore (Hyderabad)
14. S. V. Natchimuthu (Madras)
15. A. S. Bhat (Bombay)
16. C. Lakshma Reddy (Hyderabad)
17. A. S. Shevale (Bombay)
18. H. K. R. Bhowmik (Tripura)
19. S. K. Chaturvedi (Vindhya Pradesh)
20. N. Kambagiri (Andhra)
21. V. K. Shrivastava (Vindhya Pradesh)
22. M. K. Biswas (Tripura)
23. A. K. Grampurohit (Bombay)
24. { A. P T. Kathooria (Bombay)
    { N. N. P. Wickramartane (Ceylon)
26. { N. S. Choudhuri (Bombay)
    { Daniel Midholi (Scholar from Uganda)
28. B. Mahinda (Cylon)
29. M. N. De Silva (Ceylon)
30. K. R. Nallathamby (Madras)
31. A. Manasseh (Madras)
32. R. Dutta (Tripura)
33. S. Subba Rao (Hyderabad)
34. V. C. Venkat Rao (Hyderabad)

Lower Standard. Nil.

Regional Foresters School, Coimbatore

1954–55 Course.

Final results.

In order of merit :

Honours.

1. E. Ganapathy (Madras)

Higher Standard.

2. P. C. Sivasankaran Nair (Madras)
3. U. K. Puttappa (Coorg)
4. N. Nagalingam (Andhra)
5. T. S. Rama Rao (Andhra)
6. N. Balasundaram Nair (Travancore-Cochin)
7. P. L. Cheru (Travancore-Cochin)
8. V. M. Veeraswamy (Madras)
9. K. G. Lakshmana Rao (Andhra)
10. P. A. Kuttikammed (Travancore-Cochin)
11. T. Nambirajan (Madras)
12. N. Sreedharan Nair (Travancore-Cochin)
13. S. S. Srinivasarathnam (Madras)
14. K. Sukumaran Nadar (Travancore-Cochin)
15. L. G. Rangaswamy (Madras)
    M. J. Rajamannar (Madras)
17. Janakiramiah (Andhra)
18. K. Ramachandra Rao (Andhra)
19. K. S. Srinivasan (Madras)

Lower Standard.

20. M. Swaminathan (Madras)
21. R. Sundaresan (Travancore-Cochin).

Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.

Prizes awarded to the 1953–55 Rangers Course.

S. No.	Name of prize.	Name of prize winner and State.
1.	Honours gold medal (for getting the highest total number of marks and Honours.)	C. CHANDRASEKARAN (Madras)
2.	College Silver medal for Forest Utilisation.	G. GOPALAKRISHNA REDDY (Hyderabad)
3.	College Silver medal for Forest Botany.	C. CHANDRASEKARAN (Madras)
4.	College Silver medal for Range Administration.	C. CHANDRASEKARAN (Madras)
5.	The Cambell Walker prize for Forestry.	C. CHANDRASEKARAN (Madras)
6.	The Brazier prize for the student likely to make the best outdoor Ranger.	C. CHANDRASEKARAN (Madras)
7.	The Lodge prize for Forest Engineering.	C. CHANDRASEKARAN (Madras)
8.	The Principal's prize for musketry training.	K. SREERAMULU (Andhra)
9.	The Principal's prize for swimming.	H. K. R. BHOWMIK (Tripura)

Regional Foresters School, Coimbatore.

Prizes awarded to the 1954—55 Course.

S. No.	Name of prize.	Name of prize winner and State
1.	Honours medal (for getting the highest total number of marks and Honours.)	E. GANAPATHY (Madras)
2.	Silviculture prize	P. C. SIVASANKARAN NAIR (Madras)
3.	Forest Utilisation prize	E. GANAPATHY (Madras)
4.	Botany prize	E. GANAPATHY (Madras)
5.	Forest Engineering prize	E. GANAPATHY (Madras)
6.	Practical Forester prize	U. K. PUTTAPPA (Coorg)
7.	Plantation prize	P. L. CHERU (Travancore-Cochin)
8.	The Principal's prize for musketry training.	S. S. SRINIVASARATNAM (Madras)
9.	The Principal's prize for swimming.	P. A. KUTTIKAMMED (Travancore-Cochin)
10.	The Kurup's prize to the healthiest student during the year.	U. K. PUTTAPPA (Coorg)

Sports and Athletics (Rangers and Foresters)

1. The Richmond Cup for the best sports athlete (awarded on the sports day in November 54) ... K. R. NALLATHAMBY (Senior Ranger Dn.)

2. The Uberoi Cup for the best Athlete in field events (awarded on the sports day in November 1954) ... C. CHANDRASEKARAN (Senior Ranger Dn.)

3. The Mannarghat Moopil Nair Cup for Marathan Race, ... U. K. PUTTAPPA (Foresters School)

4. The Fisher Cup for Tennis:
   Singles - Winner ... M. N. DE SILVA (Senior Ranger Dn.)
   Runner ... K. SREERAMULU (Senior Ranger Dn.)

5. Tennis doubles open - Winners ... B. MAHINDA (Senior Ranger Dn.)
   ... S. B. KARNIK (Junior Ranger Dn.)
   Runners ... K. C. DORAISWAMY (Senior Ranger Dn.)
   ... K. SIVAPATHAM (Junior Ranger Dn.)

6. The Fisher's rolling cup for the best Tennis player. ... M. N. DE SILVA (Senior Ranger Dn.)

7. Amir Muhamad Khan rolling cup for the best division in Marathan race. ... SENIOR RANGER DIVISION (C. Chandrasekaran)

8. Cowley Brown rolling cup for inter-divisional hockey. ... SENIOR RANGER DIVISION (V. K. Shrivastava)

9. Mumtaz rolling cup for inter-divisional Cricket. ... SENIOR RANGER DIVISION (S. Subba Rao.)

10. Uberoi rolling cup for inter-divisional Volleyball. ... SENIOR RANGER DIVISION (K. C. Doraiswamy)

11. Veera Pamphoi rolling cup for inter divisional football. .. SENIOR RANGER DIVISION (R. Dutta)

12. The Principal's rolling cup for inter divisional basket ball. ... SENIOR RANGER DIVISION (S. V. Nachimuthu)

13. The Pentland shield for the best all round sportsman in the College during the year. ... K. C. DORAISWAMY (Senior Ranger Dn.)

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INDIA.

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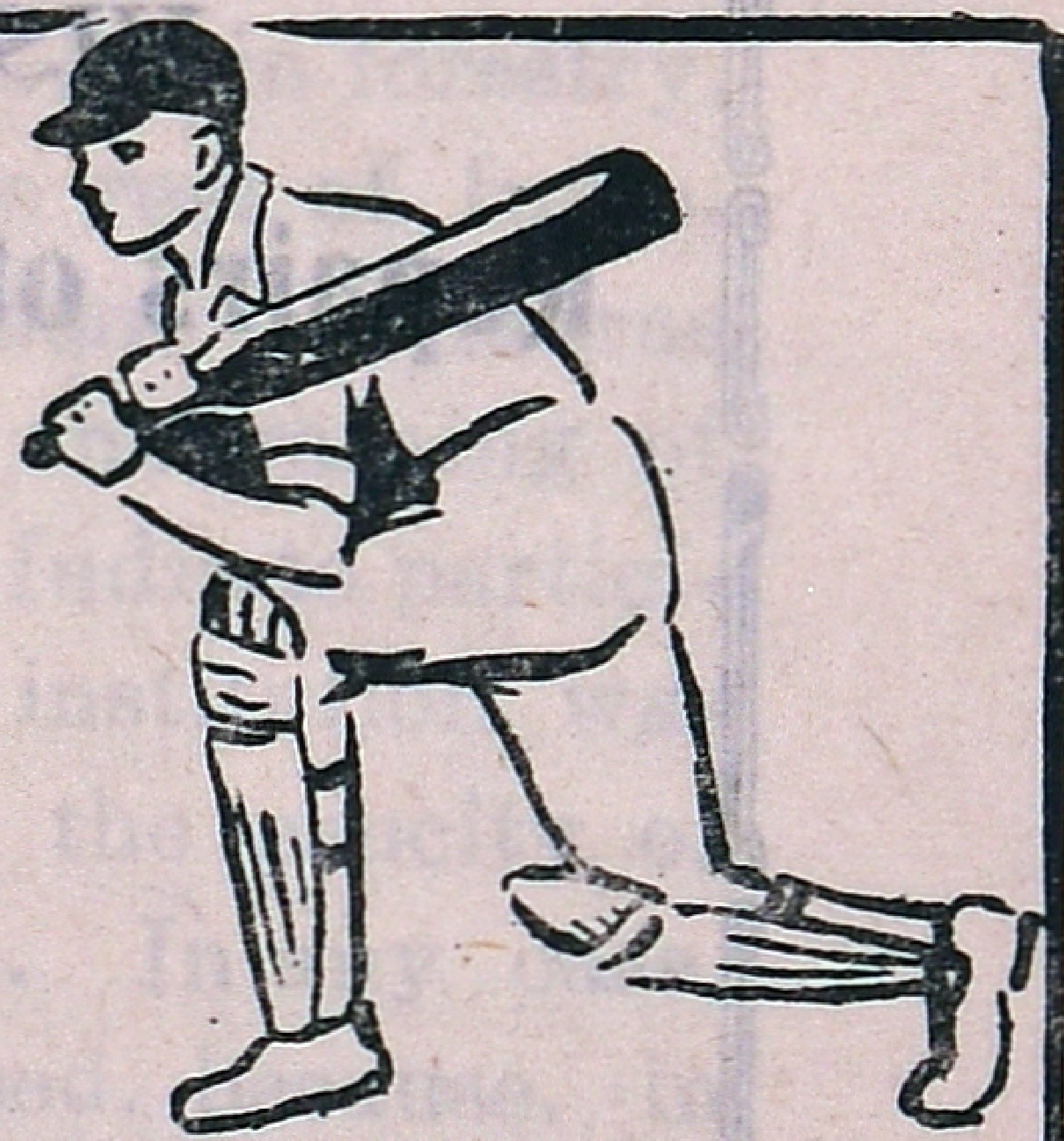

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The Governor then distributed the certificates, medals and prizes to the recipients, after which he delivered an inspiring address as under:

Convocation Address to the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore,
by Shri Chandulal Trivedi, Governor of Andhra
on the 30th June 1955.

I consider it a privilege to be in your midst this morning. I responded with pleasure to the invitation of Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, Union Minister for Agriculture, to preside at today's function and also to deliver the Convocation Address, not only because I have known Dr. Deshmukh for over 25 years and regard him as a friend of mine, but also because I wished to see and learn something about the Madras Forest College, of the name and fame of which I had heard a great deal even during the twenties of the present century, when I was serving as a young officer in Madhya Pradesh, then known as the Central Provinces and Berar.

The Madras Forest College has had a chequered career. In pre-Independence days, ignorant persons or persons who should have known better labelled Madras a "benighted Presidency", but in forestry, as in other matters, Madras often gave the lead to the rest of India. An example of this is the establishment by the Government of Madras of the Forest College at Coimbatore as early as 1912 for the training of Rangers. This incidentally enabled other Provinces in India to participate in the facilities provided by the College. The institution was unfortunately closed in 1939; the reason is said to be the paucity of students. In retrospect, this appears somewhat strange. In any case, the decision to close the College was bound to be reversed, because, in forest administration, it is impossible to manage affairs without trained personnel – in this case, the trained personnel being in the category of Rangers. Naturally, therefore, the institution was reopened in 1945. It is, I suppose, just a coincidence that the second World War broke out a little over two months after the closure of the College and that the institution re-started its activities, exactly six weeks after the end of the war. The war, as we all know, made heavy demands on our forests with resultant over-exploitation and over-felling to meet war needs of timber. Conservation or preservation occupied a secondary place; the day belonged to fellers of trees and choppers of wood and not to guardians or protectors of forests like Rangers and the like. I am, of course, not suggesting that the decision to close the institution on 30th June 1939, indicated any accurate premonition of the coming of the war. It was just a fortuitous coincidence. The reopening of the College on 1st October 1945 i. e., fairly soon after the close of the hostilities on 15th August 1945 was also a coincidence. The Government of India took over the College in 1948, and in 1952 they also started a Regional Foresters' School.

Both the College and the school serve the needs of several States. I am a great believer in training institutions common to several States. The staffing, equipment, accommodation and therefore instruction, both theoretical and practical, are better in such institutions; the overheads are smaller; the coming together under one roof of students from different parts of our country, fosters inter-State contacts and friendships; and these promote the feeling of the essential unity of India. As has been remarked very often, we have attained political unity in India, which is perhaps the most striking achievement after Independence. Mere political unity is not, however, the only foundation for stability, harmony and the smooth functioning of democracy throughout the length and breadth of India. As our Prime Minister has repeatedly observed, we have yet to achieve complete emotional and psychological unity. Such unity is something much deeper and has to be striven for continuously in the innermost recesses of our minds and hearts and has, so to say, to be a part of our being. This college is an institution where minds and hearts should meet - and I hope they do meet -, and you, my friends the students of this college and school - I know your number is very small, but this does not matter - must always remember the unity of India, economic, cultural, social and other, and strive both in words and deeds to foster this unity throughout your service in different parts of India.

I have been much impressed by what I have read and also heard this morning about the College and its manifold activities. The main aim of the college and the school is to train students as Rangers and

Foresters, but I am very glad that there are several out-door and extra-curricular activities. Mere technical training and instruction do not fully develop human personality; in fact, in specialisation there is always the risk of lop-sided development and of a certain narrowness of outlook. I greatly welcome, therefore, activities like weapon-training, first aid, athletic and literary clubs, the college magazine, special lectures and tours to different States. I entertain the hope that you will continue some of these activities in your service. I am delighted also that you are blessed with a well equipped library, the use of which is certain to widen your horizon and enlarge the boundaries of your knowledge. Altogether I should say that you receive here fine training, and that too diversified to as great an extent as possible.

This is a Forest College, and I presume that I am expected to say something about forests. I do not claim, because I do not have, any technical knowledge, but in the course of the last 37 years or so I have seen a good many forests in different parts of India - the Vindhya and Satpura, hills of Madhya Pradesh, the deep and extensive forests in Orissa, the great Himalayan belt of forests in the Punjab and also some forests in Andhra; for example, in the agency areas and the plateau districts of Chittoor and Anantapur. I have observed with sadness the denudation of forests, particularly private forests, the indiscriminate grazing and the extension of cultivation to the detriment of forest growth. I have seen soil erosion at work in the Punjab and Andhra, particularly in what are known as Siwalik hills of the Punjab and some Agency tracts in Andhra. I have been also a dejected spectator of the considerable impairing of the utility of some irrigation works in Orissa due to the appreciable silting up of storage tanks. My connection with the great Bhakra-Nangal multipurpose Project in the Punjab brought vividly before me the very great necessity of the conservation of the forests which form the catchment area of the upper course of the river Sutlej. Both Andhra and Orissa are faced with the same problem in the Machkund Hydro-Electric Project, where again the protection of the catchment basin is essential. Also, if I may say so, I have noticed on occasions a few deficiencies in forest administration, the correction of which would go some way atleast towards mitigating or removing the inconveniences of the people, particularly those living near forests. I have thus atleast a nodding acquaintance, superficial of course, with the problems of forestry in India. Speaking, however as I do to an instructed and enlightened audience, who know very much more than myself, it would be wrong for me to carry, so to say, coal to Newcastle or in other words, to do something which is utterly superfluous.

I will not speak,therefore, of the place which our forests occupy in Vedas, in epics, in classical literature, nor of the forests being in days of yore, the abode of sages, rishis and philosophers who, in the majestic yet solitary grandeur of thick forest, meditated, contemplated and reached unparallelled spiritual heights, tuning their minds and their hearts, so to say, to the Infinite. Of the role of forests in our modern economy, I will just quote one passage from the report of the Planning Commissson which seems to me to sum up the position in a nutshell :—

"Forests play a vital role in India's economy. They are an important source of fuel and also of raw materials such as timber, bamboos, lac, gum, *katha*, useful for domestic industrial and agricultural purposes. They also provide materials for defence and communications as well as grazing for cattle. Forests help in the conservation of soil fertility and play an important part in the maintenance of the water regime of the land. The organic matter they yield improves the tilth and increases the water holding capacity of the soil thereby reducing the run-off. The presence of vegetation acts as a physical check to the velocity of the run-off and reduces its soil carrying scapacity. Thus forests protect the hilly areas against excessive soil erosion. Similarly, they protect flat lands against dessication and erosion caused by winds. They exert a beneficial influence on the growth of agricultural crops and on the climate of the region in which they exist."

While proper conservation and right utilisation of forest resources have always received varying degrees of attention ever since the constitution of the Forest Department in the last century, it would be true to say that problems relating to forestry have engaged much greater thought since Independence than in the past. As we all know, Shri K. M. Munshi, my friend, during the time he was Minister for Food and Agriculture in the Union Government, inaugurated the Vanamahotsava campaign, which is gathering momentum from year to year, and if my recollection is right he also formulated a National Forest Policy, though I cannot help observing with regret that a good deal of this policy remains to be implemented. A Central Board of Forestry has recently been constituted, and Central and State Soil Conservation Boards have been formed. The appointment of a Forestry Commission at an early date has also been announced. The Commission will no doubt make a comprehensive survey of all problems facing us in relation to forestry and will make recommendations as to the policy to be followed. I hope also that the Commission will suggest practical courses of action. I need not, therefore, dwell much on problems and their solutions. The problems atleast, if not the solutions, are generally well known; these are: preservation, protection and renovation or rehabilitation of existing forests; fresh afforestation, particularly village plantations and planting of trees on canal banks, railway lands and road sides; soil conservation, particularly on slopes; regulation of indiscriminate grazing, particularly by browsers, a measure of atleast effective control over shifting cultivation known in the South or atleast in Andhra as podu cultivation, better and more systematic utilisation of minor forest produce and last but not the least, the opening up of inaccessible areas by better communications. I must not also omit to emphasise the importance of research and experimentation and the application to agricultural and industrial use of proved and tested results of such research or experimentation.

All of us in India are now engaged in developing the resources of our country on all fronts - social, economic, cultural and other - through Five-Year Plans. By and large, before Independence, we were in India what may be called a "law and order" State; the State is now being transformed slowly but surely into a Welfare State. This is hardly the place to analyse all implications of this transformation, but one implication which I would like to mention is that a Welfare State involves an extension of the functions of the State, both in respect of range as well as depth. In other words, the functions are not merely greater in number, but also touch our habits, customs, aptitudes and even social and economic institutions. The corollory is, so far as administration is concerned, an increase in the number of public servants, and also—and I must stress this point – a change in the nature and quality of their functions. In a law and order State, a good deal of administrative action is necessarily in the form of orders or directions to be carried out by the people with appropriate sanctions for their disobedience. In all Governments, even of the welfare type, there is always a place for such orders. At the same time, in such a State the main emphasis is on development and progress, and these postulate a change in the outlook and attitude of the people. In order that such a change should take place, the people have to be reached through personal contacts, propaganda, publicity, demonstration, persuasion and the like. An authoritarian outlook on the part of a public servant will not therefore just do; the qualities required of him will be those of patience, perseverance, tolerance, humility and a great deal of genuine humanity and real kindness. For example, in respect of contour bunding, contour ploughing, settled and intensive cultivation instead of podu, the cultivator, often a member of a scheduled tribe, has to be persuaded and convinced. It is not merely a matter of telling him to do this or that, because this way nothing very much will happen. I know that our services of all grades and at many levels are adjusting themselves to the requirements of a Welfare State, but today I am making to you, my friends the students, an earnest plea for such orientation right from the day you begin service, because this comes with less difficulty at the commencement than later.

The Forest Department has the role of a protector or guardian of forests. It is, therefore, concerned among other things with enforcement of regulations and detection and investigation of the breaches thereof. This role does not naturally make the department the object of the special affections of the people, and all I would say on this point is that this duty should be performed with complete fairness and even a great measure of equity. In the Madhya Pradesh, both as Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner, I came across types of cases, where a few minor adjustments by the Forest Department e.g., shifting of the boundaries of a block here or a block there, change in the attachment of villages to a certain grazing blocks, not only mitigated the inconveniences of the people but also reduced the number of breaches of regulations and made for general contentment. This is an instance of what sympathetic – not weak or vacillating–administration can do.

In a modern State, particularly a State which, as in India, assumes direct responsibility in one shape or another for development, administration tends to be increasingly complex. Decisions have to be taken after consultation,. among others, with several departments, and no single department can execute them in their entirety. For instance, soil conservation on a large scale involves action, not only by the people themselves but also, among departments, by Forest, Revenue, Agriculture, Public Works and Animal Husbandry departments, and in some instances atleast by the department charged with the welfare of scheduled tribes. The device commonly adopted for reaching basic decisions of policy in such cases is the formation of a Board or a Standing Committee, and this is satisfactory so far as it goes. At the same time, execution on the ground requires co-ordination and simultaneous action by officers of all concerned departments, and inadequate attention even by one deprtment affects the final result. You, my friends, the students, will, I hope, develop, therefore, the habit of working as a team. In activities of this type there is no place for jealousies or friction; the sole aim is the achievement of the objective. Again, where more than one department is concerned, there may develop a tendency to long and perhaps fruitless debates and discussions. Discussion is no doubt necessary, and every one concerned must have full opportunity to express views with frankness. The aim of discussions is, however, to reach agreed decisions with the minimum of delay or if this is not possible, a reference in the shortest possible time of the points of disagreement to a higher level I say this, because I have seen some very violent disagreements among technical departments, and somehow or the other, the issues are not brought to a head. Much valuable time is therefore lost, and a case never makes progress, if there is drift and indecision. These are the days of action and we should all be action-minded. Again, in a country, which has embarked on the mighty and exciting task of development, a great deal of experimentation and learning by trial and error will be taking place. Further, research may lead to a revision or recasting of existing lines of thought or action. In a dynamic administration, there must, therefore, be ample opportunities for refreshing one's knowledge, and for keeping uptodate. This points to the desirability of arrangements by Central and State Governments for periodical and syestematic refresher courses or seminars or conferences, not only within the State but also at the inter-State level. There are two other aspects relating to forests, to which I would like briefly to refer. Firstly there appears on occasions a conflict between the short-term view and the long-term view; examples of this seem to me to be the almost wide-spread absence of a sound attitude, not only on the part of the people generally but also on the part of the leaders in various walks of life, political, social and other, to questions like disafforestation, afforestation, restrictions on grazing, raising grazing dues even moderately. Again, it is pertinent to ask why, for instance, when State waste land is being disposed of by State Governments, certain portions thereof are not earmarked for plantations for fuel and fodder. Or, when the entire land of a village is placed in a pool for consolidation of holdings, why the people do not agree to reserve a certain proportion of land for such plantations? A proper balance between agriculture and forestry has to be achieved in each case, but what happens in actual practice is that the long-range considerations which generally bear on the desirability of the conservation of forests or an increase in the area thereof for the welfare of the whole community yield to the immediate necessities of the situation. There is no remedy for this except the realization born of knowledge and conviction that the general welfare must have precedence. This knowledge and conviction will not come by wishful thinking. The most strenuous and continuous efforts have to be made for dissemination of such knowledge, and money spent for this purpose will give a handsome return, though in the long run. If the proposed Forestry Commission succeeds in bringing this knowledge home to our people, it will have performed a very notable service. In the meanwhile, the Forest Department together with some other allied departments and of course our leaders have their task cut out in this sphere. Secondly, conservation of forests or protection of catchment areas, particularly those of river valley projects often involve simultaneous action by several States. Such action is not always easy, particularly if the State in which the forests are situated has no interest in the project, and is, therefore, not a beneficiary. This would seem to call for some inter–State machinery, because much can be achieved by mutual consultation and discussion, but by and large, one of the real sanctions for the success of this machinery is an intense realisation of the fact that although there are many States in India, India is one and indivisible, and, therefore, whatever conduces to the good of the part must necessarily conduce to the good of the whole.

It is abundantly clear from what I have said that the Forest Officer of today has much wider functions and wider responsibilities than those of, so to say, yesterday. I am sure you, my friends, will always bring to bear upon the discharge of your great tasks a true spirit of devotion to duty and the highest standards of public conduct. I have little doubt that many of you will rise to higher posts in your department. In free and democratic India, every one can in a real sense fashion his or her destiny, and with selfless effort and hard work, I am certain that high destiny awaits you sooner, if not later and later, if not sooner. I give you all my sincere good wishes, and also as a Brahmin, I pronounce on you all my benedictions.

JAI HIND.

It was then followed by a Vote of thanks by Shri M.R. Bhide, I.C.S. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Agri), Government of India. While doing so, he said that in the Second Five Year Plan there were some proposals for the extension of forest education. He could not say at present whether it would be implemented in Coimbatore or Bangalore. However, he could say that both at Coimbatore and Bangalore there would be some expansion in the field of forest research. He also said that there was a feeling that step motherly treatment was accorded to forestry in the first five year plan. Now that they had plans for forestry and soil conservation on a much larger scale in the second five year plan he hoped that larger amounts would be made available to the forest department. He paid a tribute to the Governor of Andhra and gave instances of his own personal experiences with the Governer both as a young boy and service under him. He said it was proposed to take up several schemes of forestry and soil conservation in Andhra, and hoped that they would be implemented successfully under the guidance of Shri Trivedi.

With the singing of the national anthem, the pleasant function came to a close.

The Governor then visited the Gass Forest Museum attached to the College, and planted a *Peltaphorum* seedling in honour of his visit to the College.

In the afternoon he was the guest of honour at a lunch arranged by Shri Y. M. L. Sharma, Principal.

On 1—7—55, Shri M. R. Bhide, I. C. S., Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India, in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Agri), inaugurated the Vana Mahotsava in the College estate, by planting a *Peltaphorum* seedling followed by the President, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Director of Forest Education, Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras and Conservators of Forests, Madras State and all other officers, ladies, children and the students.

NEWS & NOTES.

DEHORNING CATTLE — SIMPLE PROCEDURE

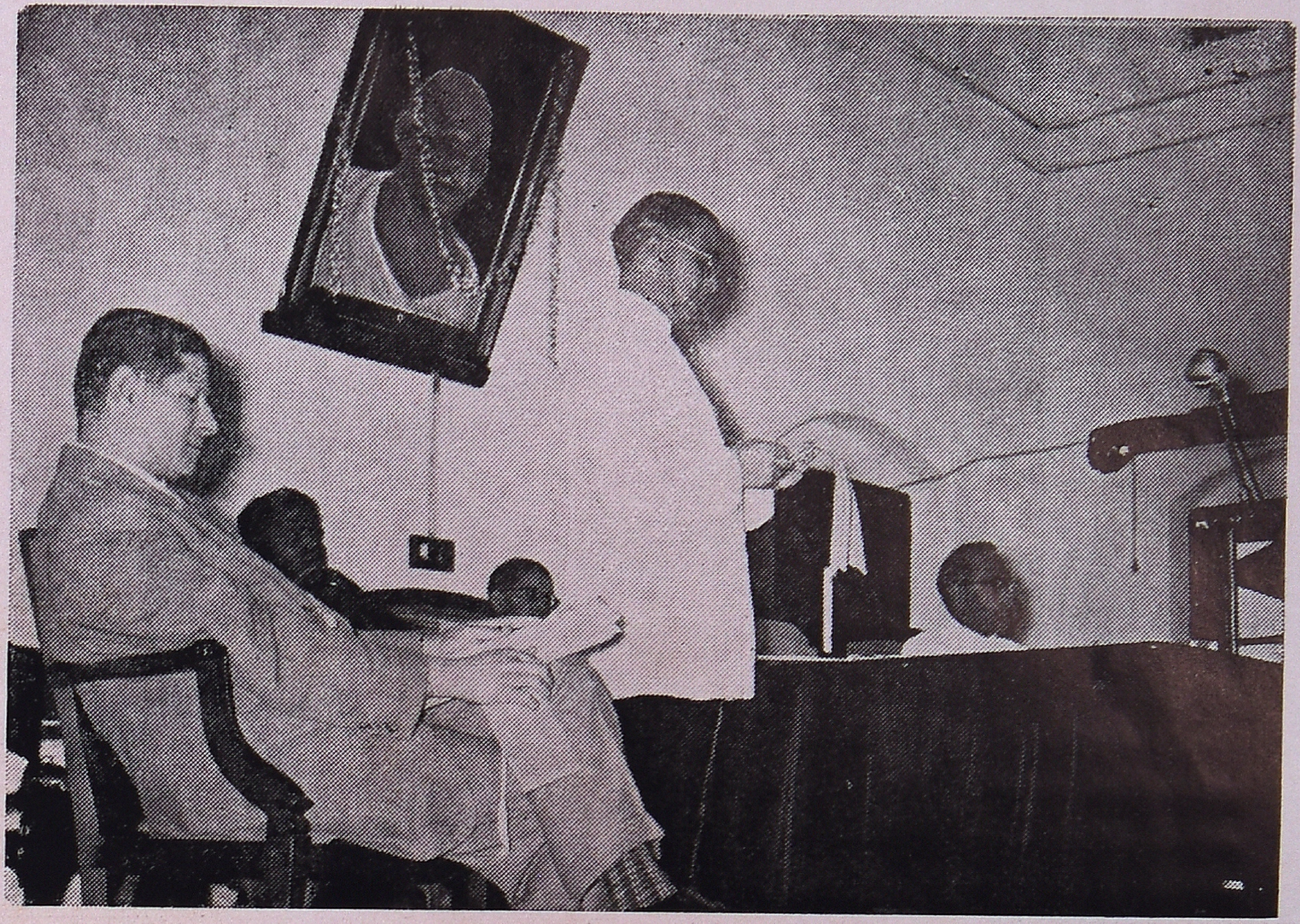
New Delhi : Dehorning adult cattle requires a surgical operation, but young calves can be easily dehorned by following a simple method, experts point out. Dehorning of female calves is advised on economic grounds and for reasons of safety. Excellent results are obtained when the young female calf is treated for this purpose when only two to three weeks old.

First, the 'horn bud' should be located and the hair around it clipped close, say, to the dimensions of a silver-rupee coin. The perimeter of the clipped circle should be smeared with vaseline, the horn bud *cleansed* with a little spirit, and a drop or two of water placed over it. The horn bud is next rubbed with a caustic potash stick with a circular motion and uniform steady pressure for a minute or two, till the top layer peels off leaving a reddish surface. While avoiding too much rubbing, which leads to bleeding, no part of the horn bud should be left out.

After the horn bud has been completely destroyed, the area should be dusted with zinc oxide.

This operation should be carried out only by a person who is well trained to do so, otherwise it may lead to grave consequences.

(*Received from I. C. A. R. New Delhi.*)



Mr. Aggarwal, President, F. R. I. & Colleges' reading his welcome address.

Mr. Stracey, D. F. E. presenting the College report.

Sri. K. R. Nallathamby receiving the Richmond Cup as the best Athlete of the year.

Mr. M. R. Bhide Secretary to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture Govt. of India, inaugurates the 'Vana Mahotsava' on 1—7—55.

WILD LIFE DAY.

Shri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture, Government of Madras, inaugurated the Wild Life Day, and also the newly formed Wild Life Club of the College, in the Assembly hall of the College at 9 A.M. on Thursday, the 7th July 1955. Staff of the College with their families, students, and the public were present on the occasion. On arrival at the College, the Minister was received by the principal and the staff and taken to the hall.

The Principal requesting Shri. Bhaktavatsalam to inaugurate the day said it was a unique function because it synchronised with the constitution of the Wild Life Club in the College and they had the Minister in charge of Forests to preside over the function. Preservation of wild life was a necessary sequel to the conservation of our forests as both were intimately connected. The Executive Committee of the Indian Board for Wild Life which met in May at Ootacamund had approved of a syllabus for the course on Wild Life in forest colleges. He would suggest for consideration of the Government the question of including lessons on importance of wild life in India, its preservation and how wild life was associated with our culture and tradition, in text books of elementary and high schools and Colleges in the State. The opening of Children's zoos in parks in major towns like Coimbatore Madhurai, Mangalore, Calicut etc., would also inculcate in them the love for fauna. The State Government might also consider the question of preparing of documentary films on wild life of the State with the help of the Films division to be screened to public and school children all over the State combined with radio talks and visits to sanctuaries. This would be the only effective way of inculcating a spirit of love and reverence towards this vanishing asset of our country in the heart of the future generations. It would gradually induce the switching over from indiscriminate killing to one of preservation.

Mr. Bhaktavatsalam, inaugurating the Day, said that nature must have had its own object in creating wild animals of various species just as they saw a variety of plants coming out of the earth without man's effort. It must be their endevaour to examine Nature's creations and make the best use of them. The Government were taking steps to study the flora of the country, particularly drug plants. Courtalam water falls were noted for the existence there of wonderful plants with medicinal qualities. He used to wonder what should have been the purpose of creation of reptiles which caused harm to man. Villagers complained to him that reptiles were caught and exported with the result that rats worked havoc with crops. They could, therefore, understand the purpose of existence of snakes and verminous insects. Hindu mythological Gods used wild animals as their vehicles which showed that these animals must have been created to serve man. No doubt they grew wild but were there not wild men amongst us who committed murder? According to man made law the killing of man was murder but not killing of animals. There must be very few instances of wild animals killing their own species for their food. Sometimes perhaps, even study of psychology of human beings should be calculated by the study of the psychology of animals. Therefore, he would put it to them that even in case of certain wild animals they were not yet able to understand what good they would confer on them and with what good object Nature had created them. Therefore they should not take hasty action and go forward to destroy these species. If nations should live together happily and amicably, let them also strive to effect co-existence as between man and animal, he said.

Preservation of wild life, Mr. Bhakthavatsalam said was intimately connected with preservation of forests. Even wild animals reacted favourably to kind treatment. He said that he considered the Principal's suggestions as most valuable in the matter of creating new interest, particularly among the children in wild life. It was indeed gratifying that the species of lion found in the Gir forests of Saurashtra was being preserved from extinction. He wondered whether in the matter of promoting game sanctuaries and wild life preservation, they could not import some species which were not available here and increase them. But it has been pointed out to him that it would not be a feasible proposition because taking them away from their original environment, might have a disturbing effect on them. Still, he thought some species which were not available in a particular sanctuary and which could fit in with the animals already there could be usefully introduced. It was a question worth examining by experts. He hoped that celebrations like this which has been organised with great vision, interest and enthusiasm, would serve the purpose for which they were intended.

A live panther was also brought and seated on the dais for some part of the deliberations.

Shri Abichand Vendraven, a leading merchant of Coimbatore representing the public also made a short speech on preservation of wild life and appealed to the Government for legislation of suitable laws to preserve the animals and birds from the poachers and shikaries.

Shri V. M. Narasimhan, Secretary of the College Wild Life Club, proposed the Vote of thanks. The function came to a close with the singing of National Anthem.

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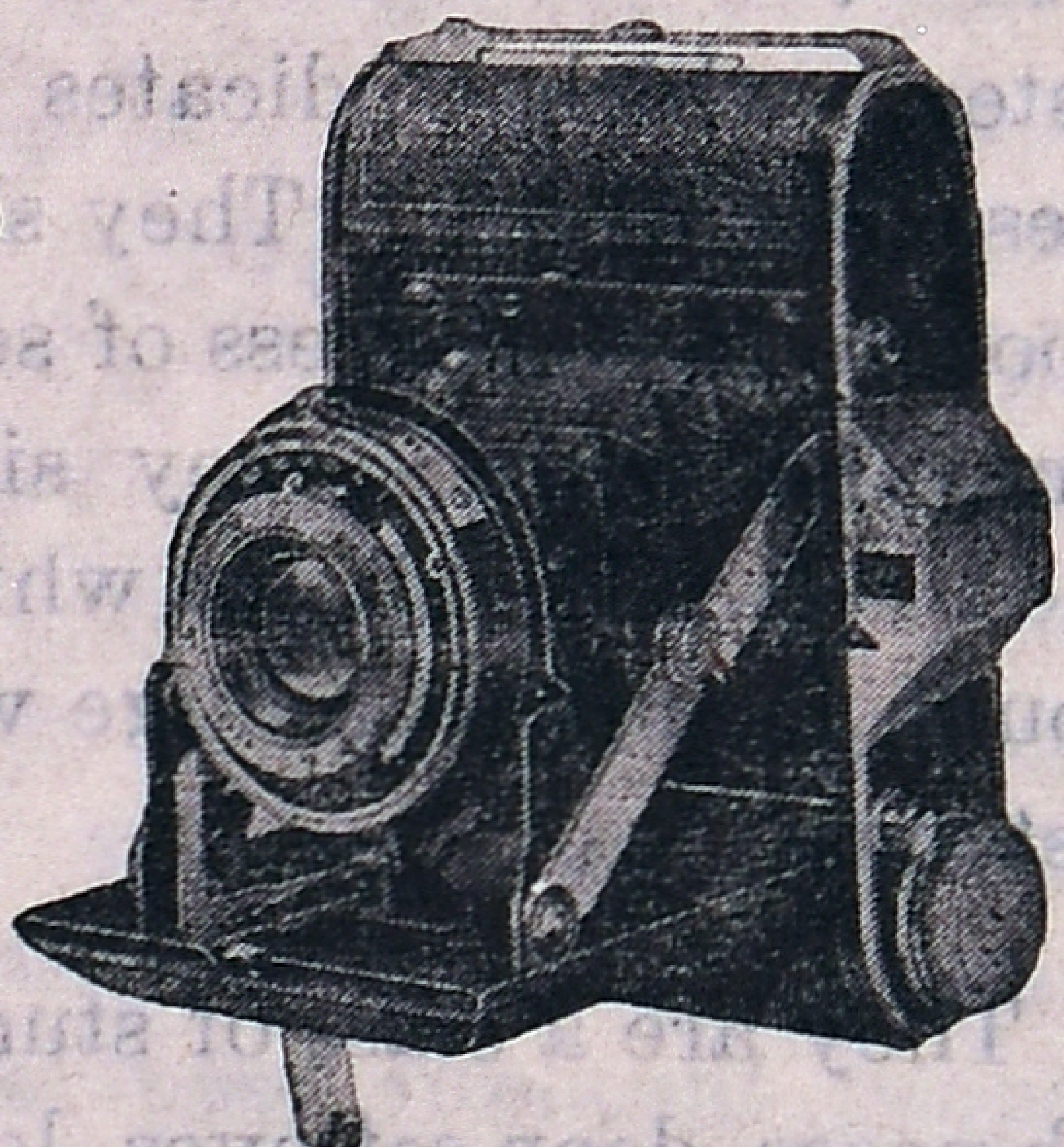


The Backward Races of Rampa and Gudem Agency of Godavari Lower Division.

By

Shri. V. V. KRISHNAMURTHI, B. A.,
(55-56 R. F. S. Dn.)

My service in the Forest working Plan Division, Godavari Lower Division, Kakinada, gave me the opportunity to study the habits, manners and customs of the Backward Races of Rampa and Gudem Agency of Godavari Lower Division, and my observation prompted me to write this article.

There are several tribes of which, Reddies, Koyas, Kammaries and Valmikies (untouchables) are important. As statistical information on population is not of much avail in the narration of their significant habits, details of population have not been collected.

They dwell in simple huts, and seldom cover their walls with any plaster, which indicates their mentality to neglect even their necessaries of life. They shift their residences generally to their lands. Exposure to the excess of seasonal effects is of little consequence to them. In winter, they sit round a big fire at nights, which is locally called "NAGIDI", for which they burn much fuel and small timber. Though it appears a huge waste of fuel, it is a necessity to their very existence.

They are a class of sturdy people with sinewy bodies of dark skin, snub noses, deep-set eyes, long legs and hands. They maintain perfect health specially in winter season by "JEELUGU KALLU" taken out of *Caryota urens.* They appreciate this toddy very much, though in its absence, they resort to palm toddy also. Jeelugu kallu is available from December to May or even June, till monsoon sets in. Even females and grown up children also resort to this intoxication. Food is considered subsidiary to it. During this season, their bodies would be shining with light brown colour. I am even given to understand, that they believe, they could beget children in the toddy season. The absence of this drink will make them too weak to do arduous work.

Their staple food is cumbu or cholam. They cultivate sama, janumulu, green gram, chillies and even raise paddy where water is in abundance. Hence much of the crops of plains are also raised in agency tracts. They resort to Podu or shifting cultivation, which results in soil erosion and destruction of standing forest growth. First they cut down the standing trees and allow them to dry up. By setting fire, the land becomes fertile from the burnt debris. They raise the crops for two or three years according to the fertility of the soil. When the land becomes infertile, they shift to other convenient plots and do the same destruction. Thus they would be disaffaresting without considering after effects like sheet and gully erosion. This has become a burning question of national importance, and propaganda has already been started to educate them to give up shfting cultivation and to take up intensively the plots of land already tackled by fertilising them.

The most striking feature with them is, that they never think of the future and store food when they have bumper crops. It is, as though they are followers of the Epicurian philosophy, the essence of which is "Past is burried, future yet to come; seize the present". When crops fail miserably in draught years, they resort to taking gruel prepared from Tamarind seeds, Mango kernel, Jeelugu movvu. Even repeated experiences have failed to teach them to save surplus grains. Normally they keep limited quantities for domestic consumption and sell the rest to purchase their necessities like salt, clothing, ground-nut oil, tobacco, etc., at the weekly shandies nearby. At these shandies, they are induced to sell their food grains at a very low rate, and purchase their necessities at a very high cost from the plainsman, who always watches how best he can deceive these innocent people. In marketting their produce, they are put to untold loss; besides being deprived of the means for the draught years to come. The following are few examples, to illustrate how they sell their produce in market, for their immediate necessities.

(i) **Shikayi :—** As soon as they collect shikayi (*Acacia concinna*), they market the produce, when the prices are very low.

(ii) **Adda Leaves :—** (leaves of *Bauhinia vahlii*). They dispose off adda leaves in bundles at a flat rate of Rs. 5/- per hundred bundles.

Each bundle yields 20 plate leaves fit for taking food. Hundred bundles yield 2000 plate leaves whose fancy price will be Rs. 20/- in a town. Allowing a margin of Rs. 5/- towards the labour charges for making 2000 plate leaves and transporting them, there is a clear profit of Rs. 10/-. They prefer even to waste their time, of getting Rs. 15/- on 100 bundles they prefer to get Rs. 5/- or even less in some cases. Even knowing the ultimate utility and value of the produce, they would like to refrain from putting extra labour to have the extra gains. It is this mental stubbornness to the detriment of their fortune, that needs to be shaped for their economic uplift and well-being.

(iii) **Tamarind :—** They guard tamarind trees around the villages against monkies and collect the pod. Much of the tamarind consumed by plainsmen is collected by the tribesmen. The disposal of the tamarind is worthy of note. Each shahukar from plains visits one or two villages and gives advances to the tribesmen far in advance of the tamarind season, with an understanding, to deliver the crop at a certain rate which would be far below the prevalent rate of tamrind in the market. The tribesmen seldom dishonour this contract. Another method is, the shahukar influences the tribesmen through the Muthadar concerned and settle the terms to his advantage. Thus, tamarind goes out of their hands at a low rate. Whereas, the shahukar takes it to the nearby town. and disposes it at abnormally high rates. They are not allowed to sell at a time. when there is great demand, direct to the consumers. Abnormal profits are pocketted by a commission agent, and not by the tribesmen. In short the Sahukar is robbing the Peter to pay Paul. What is all required is that the produce should be sent to comparatively big markets, like Kakinada or Rajahmundry where it is in great demand. In this respect the stores, on the lines of Producers' Cum–Consumers' Co-operative societies introduced by the veteran Ex-Andhra Chief Minister, who introduced while he was Chief Minister of the composite Madras State, should be opened. Propaganda will play an important roll in introducing such schemes.

Some people reside in remote parts of the Agency. In some places where the black water fever is prevalent, they often get peculiar diseases. They do not take bath daily chiefly due to their laziness and ignorance of hygienic principles. Some get a kind of disease, which considerably reduces their longevity. Most of the children have protruding stomachs, as a result of enlarged livers. There is lack of medical attendance in interior parts of the Agency. They themselves, however know their own treatment with the herbs. But with the advancement of medicine in this scientific age, their treatment does no longer help to keep them in good health. As such, treatment under the scientific system by the proficient doctors is most essential.

From ages long, there is a Muthadar system prevalent in Agency tracts. He is like a Zamindar in plains, whose word is law and act supreme. These tribesmen pay at the rate of Re. 0—8—0 to Re. 1/- per acre to the Muthadar for podu cultivation. In turn, Muthadar pays a lump-sum amount to the Government. His influence and power not only extends to the hill tribes but also to the plainsmen visiting Agency villages. He settles disputes regarding land, divorce and allied questions. The Muthadar system is being abolished like the Zamindari system. Small muthas are disappearing gradually. Probably this muthadar system was continued during the British rule, partly because the Zamindar system was in their view. The settlers thought that it would be unwieldy to get into their fold, the unruly tribes, and legislation could never be forced upon them successfully. Hence, the status quo of this system was maintained by the British. As we are all aware, that much attention is paid now for the amelioration of these tribes, to bring them on a par with the plainsmen by abolition of the Muthadar system.

Every village, however small, will have its elected representative-village munsiff. The Muthadar will nominate one as village munsiff at the suggestion of the villagers. Munsiff continues to hold his office as long as he enjoys the confidence of the people. When he loses that confidence, the next powerful man in the village will be elected. This elected individual is essential to guard their interests from the on slaught of the plainsmen. Though an honorary one, he exercises much control and gets remuneration from the villagers in the shape of grains and allotment of some tamarind trees. We seldom find appeals being taken to the ordinary courts of justice, as either with the Munsif or with the Muthadar, the litigation ends. In bigger villages, there would be a

Pettandar also. These elected representatives are useful for dealing with the tribes by the Government Departments in carrying out the decisions of the Government and rules of justice.

When a plainsman visits Agency tracts, they look at his habits with awe and reverance. The Hindu custom of treating guests with all comforts is also significant in them.

In Agency tracts, it is difficult to carry luggage without their help. There is a custom to carry the records of Government officials from village to village and to the ultimate destination. They call it "TAPA" which means carrying letters in Postal Department. They would gladly accept, if anything is paid, either in cash or in kind. They carry to the next village only and would not go a step further, even though large amount is offered to them. This service is done by turns. If a particular man is engaged on Tapa, he would not be engaged again until all the persons of the village are engaged on such a work; of course Munsiff, Pettandar, aged, sick and insane are excluded. There is another kind of Tapa-"CHILLI TAPA" which indicates the urgency of work and it would be done immediately. This kind of work can be extracted with the assistance of the Munsif or an elderly man, otherwise the hot headed tribesmen are not amenable to reason.

The hill tribes regularly perform every year festivals, of which Gangadevi festival (Goddess Ganga, wife of Lord Siva) is important. They pray to Lord Varuna, God of Rain and Storm. It extends to a full week. All villagers partake in it and entertain themselves with happy sports like "SOPUDU HUNTING" (i. e., a kind of trapping animals in forests), dancing, music etc. I am also given to understand that on important festivals, in certain families, the males would not take to heart too much, if females have their own way and go astray for a day or two. This is a custom with them. On festival days, if a plainsman happens to be in their village, all females surround him and demand money as a kind of tax, which he cannot avoid but pay. If he does not pay, they not only accuse him openly, but also sprinkle water on his face mixed with mud and dung. Once I came across this festival in Duppulapalem village, while returning from Marripakala to Addatigala, in the third week of May 1954, when alone this festival is performed for early rains. Similar festivals will also be performed for every new cultivation including tamarind, mangoes etc., which they call "KOTTALU" (i. e. festival of new crops.)

Sopudu Hunting :— The combined hunting of the villagers is called Sopudu hunting. Some of them proceed in easterly direction from the western part of the forest, making sound to scare the animals. There will be another set of persons far in advance in the eastern direction with bows and arrows, who kill the animals coming in their direction.

Music and Kolatakam :— (Kolatakam is a group dance, each person holding a pair of sticks, producing a rhythmic sound accompanied by songs.)

It would be pleasant to hear their music attended with dancing and kolatakam, during festivals. Not only males but also females take part in it. They take it as a great pleasure to show their talents, in their art to a plainsman. Their art is truly Indian.

Teepulu :— This is a kind of marriage prevalent in Reddi community alone. It resembles our ancient Rakshasa vivaham referred to in puranas by which Lord Krishna married Rukmani, defeating the rivals. The primary condition is, the bride and the bride-groom should belong to two different villages. The male reddies of a village, to which the bride-groom belongs, secretly select a girl of another village. On one fine day all these reddies go secretly and catch hold of the bride fetching water and bring her on their shoulders to their own village. In the meantime, the females of bride's village go with sticks to beat the reddies for stealing away the bride. Males should only offer resistance and should not beat the females. If the females succeed in bringing back the bride to their village, the marriage would not be performed. If on the other hand, the males succeed in carrying away the bride, the marriage should be performed on an auspicious day acceptable to both parties. With regard to marriages in general, inter-caste marriages are not allowed and divorce is not uncommon with them, subject to some limitations.

They are keen observers and good hunters. They seldom lose their way in a dense forest. They know the movements of the beasts visiting the forest. They can successfully identify the beast from the foot prints. No hill-man wears even chappals for passing through a dense forest, unlike the long acquainted officials who will have much paraphernalia to pass through a forest. He is so much aclimatised to forest conditions, that his feet become shoes by nature. They prefer a life of seclusion. I often find that a tribesman would not take to heart too much either pain or pleasure. They have the best intelligence to utilise the materials available in forest. From June to December, those who have no pasture lands, will resort to grazing cattle of plainsmen at the rate of Rs. 12/- to Rs. 15/- per pair of bulls or he-buffaloes, for every season. They would like to see a motion picture. Their social customs are truly Indian. It would be pleasant to watch agency women with dark coloured sarees and flowerd jackets walking hand in hand with bunch of flowers having smell or no smell.

Plainsmen in these days are visiting Agency tracts more often than before. There are very many instances in which plainsmen marry good looking agency women. Tribesmen accept such a kind of marriage, provided certain customary laws are protected and vindicated. First and foremost customary law is that an amount of Rs. 50/- should be given to the bride's community for intoxication and a good dinner. The plainsman, the bridegroom, should become one among them. When an agency woman goes astray with a plainsman without the consent of her community, and when there is a defection on the part of the latter, she would not be brought back into their community, but has to lead a life of seclusion. But that would not be the case, when a marriage takes place regularly, with the acceptance of the elders. Thus we find, there is a slow process of disintegration into one of the original races of India.

Exploitation by the Plainsmen :— Previously, people from plains used to visit agency tracts intermittently. As their trade improved, they are visiting frequently to consolidate their business in profitable commodities like tamarind and Minor Forest Produce and to have a monopoly. It is upto us that we should preserve such a aborigin race and keep their integrity and native simplicty. At the same time, it is also of paramount necessity to improve their economic condition by eliminating the shahukars, who transact business in agency by monopoly and selling their articles in market and thus putting these tribesmen into everlasting debts. This is a deplorable aspect, that the simplicity and innocence of these tribal people, are being exploited by their sophisticated brothern.

The immediate measure necessary to eliminate the plainsman is to start Co-operative Societies having the powers of the Producers'-Cum-Comsumers' Co-operative Societies to purchase their grains, Minor Forest Produce etc., at fair prices from the agency people, and sell their necessities at prices reasonably lower than prevailing in plains, as the purchasing power and average income of the agency people are very low when compared to plainsmen.

Next comes the education, which is by no means less important. In addition to the child education, adult education should also be taken up in right earnest.

Opening of hospitals within their easy reach is most essential.

The implementation of these proposals largely depends on the officials drafted to the schemes. It is needless to stress that amongst other things, people desirous of uplifting and improving these tribes, need only be pitched upon. When once the agency people are brought on equal footing with the adjacent villagers of the plains, they are certainly to be considered as having advanced a long way. The future is very prospective, as these people are now learning lessons from the plainsmen.

JAI HIND.

These are the days of Hedges.

By

Shri. G. S. BAWEJA.

(*Reproduced from May '55 issue of the 'Indian Farming' by the kind courtsey of the Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.*)

You, too, should have a hedge. Because, it serves you in more ways than one: protection, privacy, and beauty.

As enclosures around big estates, playgrounds, back yards and compounds of houses, hedges ensure privacy, hide undesirable spots and protect against trespassing men and animals. When in full bloom, they enhance the beauty of the compound, and when trained high on the windward side, they are ideal protective windbreaks for fruit trees and other crops.

Hedges may be of various types: temporary or permanent, formal or informal, ornamental or utilitarian.

Fast-growing plants make temporary hedges. They are planted a few feet away from the sites kept for permanent hedges. Since they are short-lived and are ultimately to be replaced by permanent hedges, planting of permanent hedges is also taken up simultaneously.

Though the initial cost of temporary hedges is low, they prove expensive in the long run, as they are to stay for a short period. Therefore, it is always better to make arrangements for a permanent hedge itself well in advance of construction of the building it is supposed to enclose.

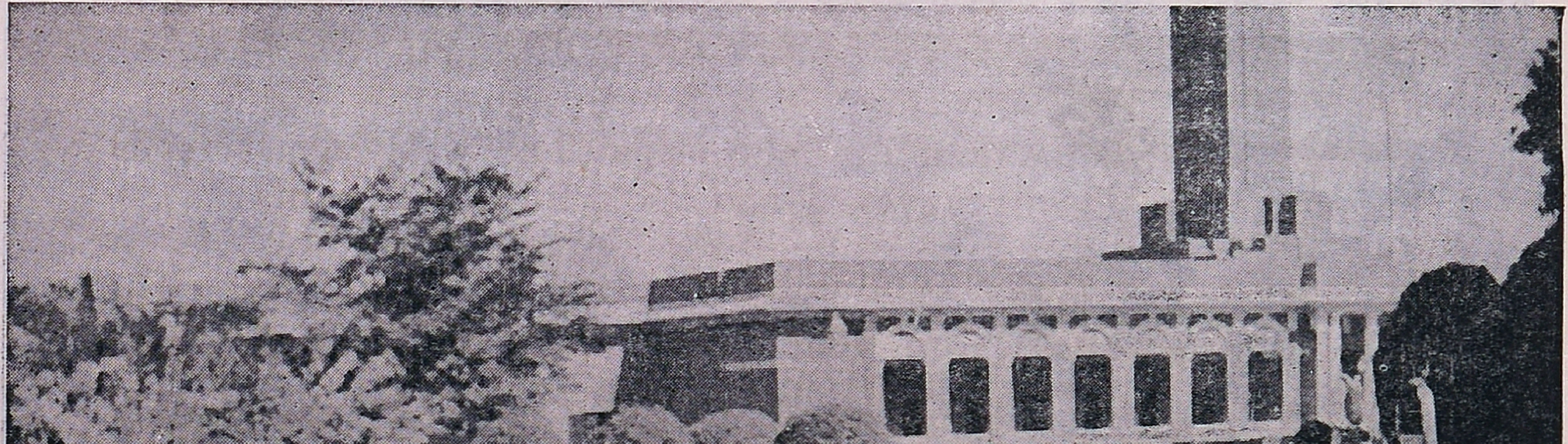
Formal hedges have to be regularly sheared to keep them in a particular shape. Ornamental hedges of small-growing shrubs having beautiful foliage and, in some cases, attractive flowers also, are usually grown in parks, gardens and compounds of bungalows. Very often, they are also used to divide gardens into different blocks grown with different types of flowers or vegetable crops.

Utilitarian hedges serve as enclosures of estates, and safeguard field crops, gardens and houses against animals.

RIGHT PLANT. A hedge is a long-term investment, and hence many factors will have to be considered before you select plant material for your hedge. The plant should be hardy enough to suit the particular soil and climatic conditions. It should be easy to cultivate and should be immune to pests and diseases to which the adjoining crops may be susceptible.

If you are contemplating a dwarf hedge, go in for plants having a tendency to grow less rather than the vigorous types, so as to cut down maintenance costs.

After having considered all these factors, pick out a hedge plant suiting your purpose from the following groups :



An ornamental hedge of *Sanghuppi* (*Clerodendron inerme*)

Temporary hedges. *Arhar (Cajanus indicus), jaint (Sesbania aegyptiaca), Parkinsonia aculeata, jhau (Tamarix gallica).*

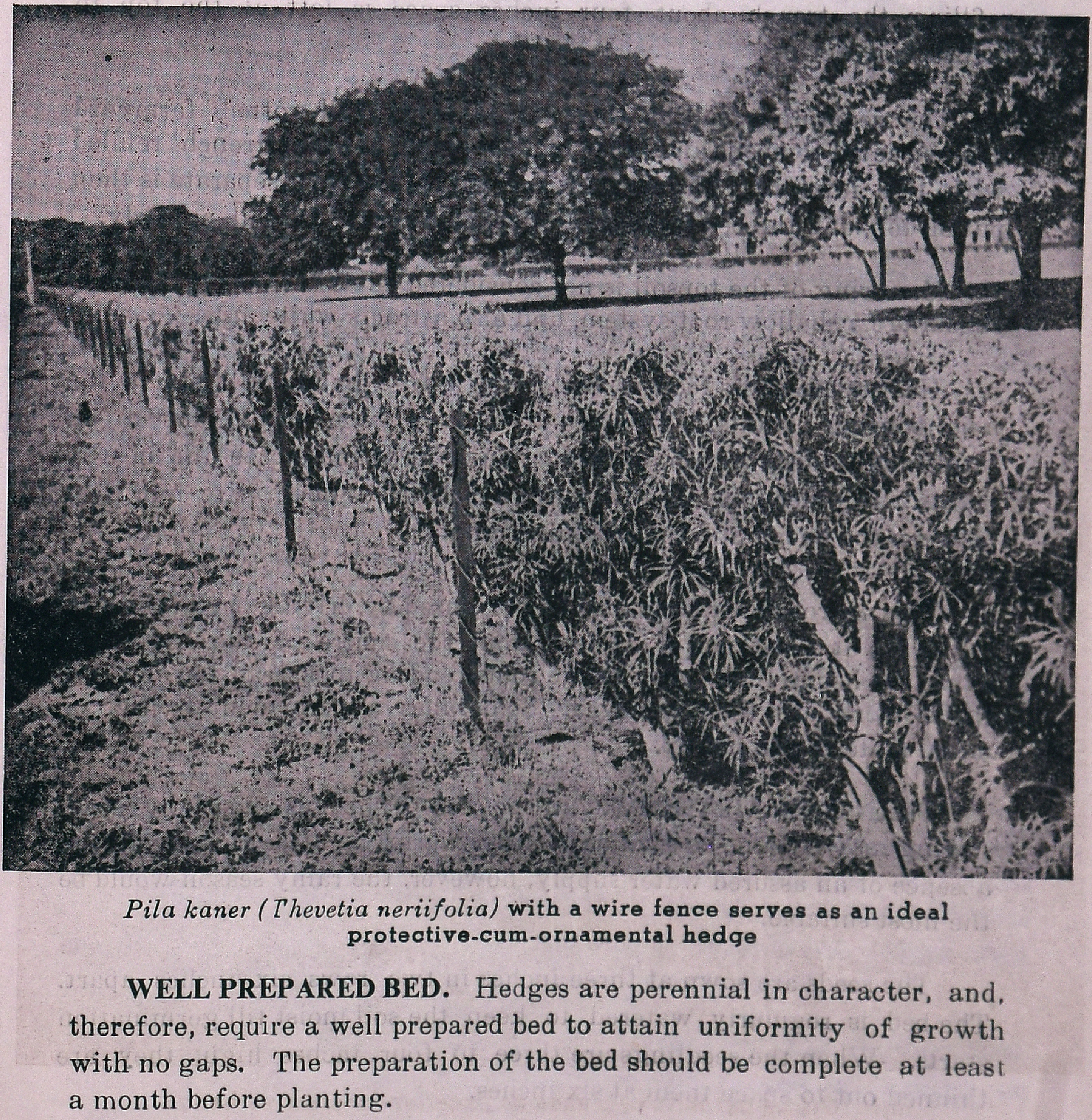
Ornamental hedges. *Sanghuppi (Clerodendon inerme), rattia (Dodonaea viscosa)*, duranta (*Duranta plumieri*), *mehndi (Lawsonia alba). marchula (Murraya exotica), asok (Polyalthia longifolia), pila kaner (Thevetia neriifolia).*

Protective hedges. *Pulai (Acacia modesta), karaunda (Carissa carandas), Duranta spinosa* (Thorny species), *khatta (Citrus aurantium), pasenda (Diospyros montana), wilayati babul (Inga dulcis).*

Khatta (Citrus aurantium) **makes an excellent protective hedge**

Windbreaks or shelter hedges. *Bans* (*Bambusa* sp.). *wilayati kikar* (*Parkinsonia aculeata*). Mesquite (*Prosopis juliflora*). *jaint* (*Sesbania aegyptiaca*).

Informal flowering hedges. *Kachnar* (*Bauhinia acuminata*). *Hibiscus* sp., *Bougainvillia*, *mugra* (*Jasminum sambac*). Yellow elder (*Tecoma stans*). *pila kaner* (*Thevetia neriifolia*), duranta (*Duranta plumieri*).



Pila kaner (*Thevetia neriifolia*) **with a wire fence serves as an ideal protective-cum-ornamental hedge**

WELL PREPARED BED. Hedges are perennial in character, and, therefore, require a well prepared bed to attain uniformity of growth with no gaps. The preparation of the bed should be complete at least a month before planting.

The size of the trench and the quantity of manure to be added would depend on the fertility of the soil. Normally, a bed two to three feet in width is demarcated. Six inches of surface soil is then removed and kept separate.

The exposed surface is then further dug to a depth of 2½ feet. About an eighth of the soil thus recovered is rejected, so that while refilling the trench about four inches space is left at the top to facilitate watering.

The remaining soil is then mixed with well rotted farmyard manure equal to about an eighth of its volume, and the trench refilled with this mixture. The surface soil which was kept separate is then put on top, and the bed thoroughly flooded to settle the soil properly.

Manuring of the topsoil is not considered advisable, as it tends to encourage a shallow root system, and also attracts white ants.

Hedges are gross feeders, and given a free hand, will starve the neighbouring plants. This situation may arise either due to an insufficiently deep trench, or restriction of light and air to the nearby plants. In order to avoid this, leave a clear space of three to four feet between the hedge and the adjoining crop.

This encroachment can also be prevented by driving in a spade to full depth at a distance of 1½ feet from the centre of the hedge all along the hedge line. Any hedge roots tending to spread beyond the spade work are then removed. Sometimes a permanent barrier of metal plate is also put up.

PLANTING METHODS. In the case of hedges raised by seed, sowing may be done as soon as weather warms up after winter. In the absence of an assured water supply, however, the rainy season would be the most suitable.

The seeds are sown at three inches in two rows six inches apart. The bed is regularly watered to keep the soil moist till germination starts. When the seedlings are three to four inches high, they are thinned out to space them at six inches.

Some seedlings should also be raised separately in a nursery to fill the gaps occurring afterwards.

When the plants are raised from seed *in situ*, they are hardier and more drought resistant, as in that case the roots remain undamaged.

Hedge plants are also raised from cuttings and bulbils, and by root division. Where irrigation facilities exist, hedge cuttings should be planted in February, otherwise, in the rainy season.

The cuttings are first grown in nursery beds and transplanted when sufficiently strong. Young, thrifty plants should be preferred over the big ones, as they are economical and give better results.

When grown in two rows 12 inches apart, the distance between the plants should be 12 to 18 inches. In a single row, they may be spaced at 9 to 12 inches. For perfect alignment, draw a straight line to fix the position of plants in the trench.

AFTER-CARE. Watering should be judiciously done in hot weather till the plants get firmly established. Avoid over-watering. It induces a shallow root system, thus making the plants less resistant to drought. A narrow strip on each side of the hedge should be cultivated in order to conserve moisture.

Hoeing should be done periodically, as it improves soil aeration and eliminates weeds. Hoeing followed by a good top dressing of manure would be an ideal treatment for a hedge.

On account of mortality of some plants, gaps may occur in newly-planted hedges. The best way to correct this defect would be to pull out the dead plants immediately and replace them with new ones from the nursery. The soil should also be renewed, preferably without causing damage to the neighbouring plants. Gaps in old hedges may be filled by stretching out branches of adjoining plants.

PRUNING. If hedges are left unpruned, they will have a thin, untidy base and present a sickly look due to loss of energy on account of excessive growth.

Pruning of a hedge would depend on the purpose for which it is grown, and the shape desired. After setting the plants, or when the seed-raised plants have attained a height of about six inches, they should be topped to about four inches from the ground with garden shears. This will stimulate the growth of lateral roots which should also be clipped in turn so long as the growth continues. In this way, the hedge gains height as well as strength and compactness.

Even after the desired height and shape have been obtained, maintenance pruning should be done annually. The flowering type of hedge may be pruned after it has completed the season's blooming, whereas others may be pruned any time during the growing season.

For clipping the top of a flat, dwarf hedge, the pruning shears should be held upside down, and for side-clipping, right way up. The pruning should be done by standing on one side of the hedge, facing the part which has been clipped. This will enable you to run your eye along the hedge line and ensure proper alignment.

HOWLER

by

Shri. K. A. MADHAVA RAJA.

I should admit at the out set that from my boy hood I have been scanning any and all magazines that have come my way, for rare thoughts and ideas, whose author was one of the subject of this article—a howler.

But reader, I see your scornful face expressive of "What Check and no Shame?" I am equally scornful of your thoughts. You simply do not know what you are missing. Please do not mistake me, I am not trying to Praise a howler, to seek for him a Soft Corner in your heart. No, I am only trying to broadcast to the World great facts about howlers—little known.

A howler is a Super genius. He is marked out even in his early child hood for his utterances pregnant with ideas very rarely understood. He is the most misunderstood man in the twentieth century, much in the same way as the Peace efforts that go side by side with exhibitions of atomic reactors. He is vulnerable like all greatmen in that he cannot explain his thoughts–much less others.

Only I am too glad that People have not yet started hanging a howler to the nearest lamp post, shoot him at close range, burning him at stake in the market place and such other pleasant surprises which are met out, too often to people, who were acclaimed as great. I am yet to understand the delay.

My own first acquaintance with a howler was when I was in the elementary school fighting a loosing battle with English grammar. The teacher was waxing eloquent on passive and active voice. Now the time for testing had neared. " What is the active voice for, A dog was run over by a cart "? My young hero was up in a trice "Simple", said he " A cart was run over by a dog." He further explained to the teacher who was undergoing rare transformations of colour in the face, " The subject should be made into an object". That teacher has not under stood such a Simple thing, Still.

Now let us get acquainted some more. Howlers are widely distributed and are found in all age classes. They understand every thing with greatest care and much grace. For them the various branches of human knowledge almost bewildering to any other, mean nothing. They scoff at the fourth dimension time. With that they can work up greater wonders, than theory of relativity. They laugh at the examinations and the interviews. They will take a few of them in a days stride.

They bear no special characteristics to distinguish them from others. They may appear not to be particularly interested in any thing as there is not much which is not known to them.

If there is a class of men, which is toiling every hour to bring every branch of human knowledge in closer interrelation, Nay-blending, it is the howler class. Where else can you find thermo-dynamics intimately mixed up with thermosflask and the vaccum pumps or psychology the rare kind of human disease!. Time does not matter either, twentieth century gets lost in the ice age,

These are the days of imitations and substitutes. People were not slack in noting the benefits that may accrue to be a howler. Popularity and immortality are reached in no time. What a blessing in fact to be a facultative howler, especially when you are faced with examinations on subjects with which you have noding aquaintance!. So it has become increasingly necessary and urgent to device ways and means for distinguishing a true howler, to realise, in full, the benefits. For this, I think the universities should introduce a degree course in Howlosophy (with apologies to philosophy and other subjects). To give an idea how difficult it is to identify a true howler from cheap imitation I give under a model of the question paper which the aspirants for the above degree, have to answer.

PRATTLE UNIVERSITY

March 1955.

B. A. Degree examination Max. marks 100

HOWLOSOPHY-I

(Note: All questions carry equal marks. Extra marks will be awarded for answers highly imaginary and improbable; dodging will be considered a merit.)

Read the following questions and answers, carefully and spot out true and false howlers giving reasons.

I. Q. What do you know of Akbar the Great?

Ans. He was a great King, married queen Victoria and became the King of England.

II Q. Who was Raja Raja the Great?

Ans. He was a great cricket player built many cinema theaters and acted in a great many Pictures.

III Q. Where is Buckingham canal?

Ans. It is the canal running round the Buckingham Palace which keeps out ants crawling over to the palace.

IV Q. What is counter firing?

Ans. It is a method by which large forest fires are put out. First the fire is located, then the exact opposite end of forest is set ablaze. This will burn up every thing that is there to burn. This method is remarkable because it forces the fire to die out by its own extravagance. It should more correctly be called complete firing. It is one of the best methods of putting out forest fires and very cheap.

V Q. How are the Himalayan conifers identified?

Ans. It is simple and easy. Raise both arms above the head, allow the palm to droop at wrist point. Slowly bring the arms down till they almost touch your sides. This will send more blood to your head and that should help. If nothing happens, repeat. If you get tired that means you cannot identify or to be more accurate the tree cannot be identified. Though I have not tried myself, I think it should work well even with ever green species of tropical rain forests in the South and some where else.

VI Q. What is a corymb?

Ans. It is an underground stem tuber like sweet potato only more larger.

VII Q. Differentiate between monoecious and Dioecious?

Ans. These two are technical terms. Monoecious describes every thing natural to man and Dioecious — the devil. It is possible for a man to be Dioecious, but I have not yet come across a devil which is monoecious.

VIII Q. How are Birds useful?

Ans. They Possess wings. This helps them to fly and for that reason the roads are less congested and are responsible for reducing the accidents. But for their habit of building their nests in the roofs, the housing problem would have become very acute. The only draw back is that, though many books have been written, to know and admire birds, boys have not started admiring them. They Persist in admiring some thing else.

IX Q. What are suspension bridges?

Ans. These are ordinary bridges modified. They come into being by a natural catastrophe. When waters flowing under the bridge becomes too much for the bridge a struggle for supermacy ensues. Very often the water gains an easy victory and carries away abuttments on either side as trophies. There after the bridge lives incognito and in Shame. It is unapproachable and becomes a suspension bridge. For obvious reasons no span can be specified for this catagory of bridges.

X Q. What is a Pressler borer?

Ans. It is an insect scientifically called Pellucid Punctigera, which bores into timber of champak, casuarina and many other trees. This renders the work of the carpenter very easy but some people fail to see this advantage and want control measures. The usual control measures are

(a) growing lot of tall weeds all round the crop so that the insect cannot see the trees.

(b) Strip off all the bark so that the bole of the tree becomes slippery and the insect cannot climb up.

(c) Fell the tree before the insect gets there and take it (the tree) home where it may prove most useful.

(d) Put up notices in prominent places setting a price on the head of this pest and offering a reward for every head brought alive or dead.

(e) Lastly, I have heard that it is put in a nice box and sold to forest Colleges by some firms. I do not remember how it is useful there.

If you cannot answer these questions do not despair, start your own university and hold an examination to suit your taste.

Such in short, is the world of howlers. I propose to write more articles on howlers, if this one does not evoke sufficent interest. I would like to close this by a slogan like all great politicians "Victory to the Howler — May his tribe increase!"

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Printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.
Published by the Principal, Southern Forest Rangers College, Coimbatore.